President's Message. This document appears in our or

leaving us no room for comments. The Message was presented to Congress yesterday at a quarter past 1 o'clock, P. M. The Telegraph undertook by means of one wire (the other out of order between Philadelphia and Baltimore) to transmit an abstract to The Tribune and two or three other journals in this City. The first dispatch reached our office at a quarter before 4. and in a little over three hours we were furnished

and in a little over three hours we were furnished with about one sixth of the whole document. At 20 minutes past? the portion thus received was issued in an Extra Tribune, for which there was a large demand.

The Government Express brought us the Message complete at 10 o'clock. This Express started at the moment when the Message was received by Congress. It was under the management of Mr. Griswold, who is connected, we believe, with the Post Office Department at Washington. Our thanks are due to him and to Hon. E. H. Morris, Postmaster of this City for the prompt delivery of our packages.

The Steamer Britannia ot arrived at Boston last evening. She is now nineteen days out, having sailed from Liverpool on the 19th ult.

> LATEST FROM WASHINGTON. Election of a Whig Clerk.

By Telegroph to The New York Tribune. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1847. BENATE. tor BALDWIN of Connecticut appeared and Mr. HANNEGAN gave notice of a Resolution in

favor of the beirs of John Paul Jones.
HOUSE.
THOMAS JEFFERSON CAMPBELL.

(Whig) of Tennessee was elected Clerk on the first ballot as follows: Whole number of votes225 B. B. French109

ELI DEVALL, of Maryland, was appointed Assistant Messenger

The Clerkship, &c. Editorial Correspondence. WASHINGTON, Monday-11 P. M.

Before this reaches New York you will have heard the result of to morrow's struggle to elect a Clerk of the House, &c. &c. I hope you will have heard that the Whig candidate is chosen; yet the st reports are that Messrs. Adams of Mass. Nes and Levin of Pa. will vote for French, making his vote 112 (Holmes of S. C. not voting.) and that Mesers. Giddings and Tuck will not vote for Camp-

wote 112 (Holmes of S. C. not voting.) and that
Messrs. Giddings and Tack will not vote for Campbell, reducing his vote to 112, and probably defeating a choice. Should Giddings or Tack vote for
Franch, there is hardly a chance of his defeat.

A ramor ran through the City at 5 P.M. that John
M. Holley of our State had died of the exertion and
exposure consequent on his attendance in the
House to-day. I hurried at once to his lodgings
and found him very feeble and sick, certainly, but
In no immediate danger. Yet it is doubtful whether
he can bear reconveyance to the House to morrow,
though his remaining away must probably lose us
the Clerkship. Should he resolve to return to the
House to morrow, it will probably be his last appearance there for weeks.

—The four Members who were at Richmond
this morning of course came in this evening, reducing the list of absent Members to barely threeMaj. John P. Gaines of Ky. (Whig) and Gov. A.
G. Brown of Miss and Maj. Pillsbury of Texas.
Locos. It is no common occasion which could assemble from an area of so many thousands of
square miles 225 Members out of a body of barely
228 all told. Every seat is now filled: how soon
Death may vacate one or more of them!

—By the way, I heard a good ancodote to-night,
and it is autheutic. Four Members of the House
were in a steamboat off the Southern coast some
nights since making all haste to be present at the
organization. The night was a bad one and the
wind blaw furlously: so one of them, who had
some skill in nautical matters, went sloft to take
an observation. "Is there danger!" was the anxious inquiry of another Member when he returned.
"Yes, there is danger," was the grave reply,
"great danger; but if we go down it will make
"no odds at Washington—we stand two and two."

—No one can have a sight of the President's
message until it shall have been delivered to the
two Houses to-morrow; so the readers of The Tribane will be a pared any comments from me until
the next issue. No great interest is felt with regard to

I have just been enabled to lay hands on the TREASURY REPORT (or rather, Letter) of Secretary Walker in regard to the Appropriations required of the New Congress for the Public Service; and, although evidently pared down and cut away to

For the Military Service alone he requires :

War Debt, the cost of supporting the Military War Debt, the cost of supporting the Military Academy, and some other items. First Four Millions or Dollars demanded of Congress at one Session to carry on on the trade of human batchery for a single year! Will not those who must ears this immense sum, pause and think? Is it not high time that they should do so?

—But it will be said—A part of this is for deficiences in the appropriations of last Winter.—True, and who does not know that there will be like if not greater deficiences in the appropriations now called for? And beside, here is not a dollar for Rivers and Harbors, (except a beggarly sum for

Rivers and Harbors, (except a beggarly sum for Surveys and Light Houses) and for several other important items which Congress always appropri-

lt is manifest that, if the policy of the Adminis-It is manifest that, it the policy of the Administration is not arrested, the Country must either endure new Taxes to the amount of atleast Taixry Millions a Year or run farther in debt to that amount. Which shall be done? Mr. Walker says. Run in Debt; but I trust a Whig House will sternly resolve and say No more Treasury Notes—No more Loans? If we must have so much expenditure, let us meet it manfully by Taxation!

Mr. Winthrop's Address.
Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, the Speaker elect of the House of Representatives, on being conducted to the chair, delivered the following chaste, elo-

ed to the chair, delivered the following chaste, eacquent and patriotic address:

Gentimes of the House of Representatives of the U. States:

I am deeply sensible of the honor which you have contered upon me by the vote which has just been anounced, and I pray leave to express my most grateful schnowledgments to those who have thought me worthy of so distinguished a mark of their confidence.

When I remember by whom this chair has been filled to other years, and, still more, when I reflect on the constitutional character of the body before me, I cannot be feel that you have assigned me a position worthy of any man's ambition, and far above the rightful reach of my warn.

man's ambition, and far above the rightful reach of my ewn.

I approach the discharge of its duties with a profound impression at once of their dignity and of their difficulty. Seven years of service as a member of this branch of the National Legislature have more than sufficed to teach me that this is no place of mere formal rolutine or ceremonious repose. Severe labors, perplexing cares, trying responsibilities, await any one who is called to it, even under the most assipations and favorable circumstances. How, then, can I help trembling at the task which you have imposed on me, in the existing condition of this House and of the Country!

In a time of war, in a time of high political excitement, in a time of momentous national controversy, is see before me the Representatives of the People almost equally divided, not merely, as the votes this morning have already indicated, in their preference for persons, but in opton and in principle, on many of the meat important questions on which they have assembled to deliberate.

May I not reasonably claim, in advance, from you all,

berate.

May I not reasonably claim, in advance, from you all, consisting more than an ordinary measure of forbearmore and indulgence, for whatever of inability I may
manifest in meeting the angencies and embarrarements
which I cannot hope to escaps ? And may I not reasonthly implore, with something more than common ferreason, upon your labors and upon my own, the blessing
of that Almighty Power, whose recorded stribute it is
that "He makesh man to be of one mind in a house ?".

Let us enter, gentlemen, upon our work of legislation with a soleton sease of our responsibility to God and to our country. However we may be distaled on questions of immediate policy, we are noted by the classes the stempt for meaning the presentatives of twenty millions of people, bound together by common laws and a common liberry. A common flag floats deliy over us, on which there is not one of us who would see a star struck. And twe have a common Constitution, to which the oaths of allegiance, which it will be my first duty to administer to you, will be only. I am persuaded, the formal expression of those sentiments of devotion which are aiready sion of those sentiments of devotion which are aiready sion of those sentiments of opinion as to the powers which lik Constitution coefers upon us; but the purposes for which it was created are inscribed upon the feet in language which cannot be misconstruct, it was created and established "to form a more perfect union ortained and established "to form a more perfect union ortained feenes, promote the general welfar.

poses for which it was created are inserted upon as fees in language which cannot be misconstrued. It was ordained and established "to form a more perfect union, establish justices, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general walfare, and ascure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

Union, justice, domestic tranquility, the common defence, the general welfare, and the security of liberty to us and for those who shall come after us, are thus the great objects for which we are to exercise whatever powers have been entrusted to us. And I hazard noishing in asying that there have been few periods in our national history when the eyes of the whoir people have been transd more intently and more anxiously toward the Capitol than they are at this moment, to see what is to be done, here and now, for the vindication and prownout on of these lafty ends.

Let us resolve, then, that those eyes shall at least witness on our part duties discharged with diligence, deliberations conducted with dignity, and efforts honestly and excuestly made for the peace, prosperity, and honer of the Republic.

of the Republic.

I shall exteem it the highest privilege of my public life if I shall be permitted to contribute anything to these recuits by a faithful and imparited administration of the office which I have now eccepted.

Mr. Wistingr is the the third Represen tative of Massachusetts who has presided over the House of Representatives since the adoption of our Constitution, having been preceded by THEO-DORE SEDGWICK in the sixth Congress, and Jo-

SEFH B. VARNUM in the tenth and eleventh. Mr. W's qualifications for the office are fully equal to those of his illustrious predecessors. His experi-ence as the presiding officer of the Massachusetts House of Representatives will enable him to dis-charge the duties of Speaker with promptness, ef ficiency and dignity. South CAROLINA has discovered that he

aw for the inspection of vessels trading with New York (designed as a retaliatory measure and to manifest a proper indignation for the refusal of our Government to do her bidding in certain matters pertaining to Slavery) operates as a serious burden upon trade! In other words, she finds as has been biting off her own nose, and it is said that the Legislature is about to remove the burden by renealing the law.

By Telegraph to The Tribune. License Election in New-Jersey.

Trenton City has gone for No License by 132

Trenton City has gone for No License by 132

Trenton City has gone for No License by 132

Trenton City has gone for No License by 132 majority. Whole number of votes 602. Notting ham Township 71 majority for No License. B.R.P.

Steamboat Burnt.

Baltimore, Dec. 7.

Baltimore, has just been burned down to the water's edge. The loss is estimated at \$30,000. She was built for an Ica-Brank or the state of th

Thirtieth Congress-Finst Session

SENATE WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1847.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1847.

Messrs. Calboun, Niles and Baldwin, appeared and took the the usual cath of office.

Ou motion of Mr. Cass, a resolution was adopted requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before the Senate a map of the military reservations around the Saut Ste. Marie, Michigan.

At about one o'clock the President's Message was received and read but without concluding, the reading was dispensed with, and the Message and documents were ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. Barsse, amended by Mr. Allen, 25,000 extra copies of the Message and documents were ordered printed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
ral new Members appeared at the bar and wer

Several new Members appointed in the business as were in.

The resolution for the rispp intiment of Mr. LEVIN the set Clerk being withdrawn, on motion of Mr. LEVIN the House proceeded to elect a Clerk. The whole number of votes given was 225; necessary to a choice, 113. Mr. Campbell, having been elected, was conducted to the Clerk's Chair by Mr. French.

The Joint Committee appointed to wait on the Fresident reported that he would communicate with Congress by Message.

cepton of the Freedom.

The Message having been read, on motion of Mr. Broadingan, after some debate, 15,000 copies of it and accompanying documents were ordered printed.

The House roted to meet delly at 12 o'clock, noon.

Mr. Henler moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, suspending the one-hour rule, pending the consideration of which, the House adjourned.

sources, during the year, amount to \$2,314,075 07; the disbursement, including interest on the public debt, is \$1,904,955 32; the balance applicable to the payment of the temporary and funded debt/of the State is, \$409,820.

Domestic bonds, amounting to \$117,883 73, have been redeemed, during the year, from Trust funds, leaving a balance of the same funds, applicable to the same purpose, of \$11,804 25. The expenses of the State Government, and benevolent institutions for the past year were, \$210,250 42. The Governor recommends an increase of the sinking fund, from \$25,000 to \$100,000 per annum.—He suggests legislative encouragement of private enterprise, in the construction of railroads from the Lake to St. Louis, and other points, on the river, and recommends that the legal rates of interest be raised above aix per cent, leaving parties, as now, to contract for and pay more if they choose, and that Congress be called on to make appropriations for the improvement of the western river, and purchase and make free the canel at Louisville. The Governor condemss the war, and advocates the immediate absordament of it. He opposes the acquisition of territory, but asserts the Wilmot Proviso, in regard to it, if acquired he also advocates the repeal of the black laws of the State.

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Fight with the Guerrillas-Gen. Taylor, &c.

Вісимомр, Dec. 7, 1847.

The schooner Wm. Hazard, from Brazos Santiago, arrived at the South-east pass on the afternoon of the 25th, and came up to the City of New Orleans on Sun day, the 28th. She left Brazos on the 20th, and brings

day, the USIA. She left brazes on the Son, and brings news to that date by the correspondent of the Picapune.

J. E. Durivage, Esq who came passenger.

A party of the 2d and 3d dragoom was dispatched after the generillas that attacked Lieut Kendall on the 1st inst but could not find them. Understood that the guerrillas' loss was very severe. Muchee Murinez, one of the armed robbers, was killed, with six men, sod a number wounded.

ber wounded.

Major Lane had dispatched forces after the indians but they arrived too late. The lodians left the previous day, taking 2500 cattle, mules and horses, diffen from different ranches. Cept Adams was container them, but had not returned to Encantada at the last

diven from different ranchos. Cept Adams was sent after them, but had not returned to Encantada at the last accounts.

Lieut Dusenberry of the Texas battalion, shot one of his men in the thigh, for mutinous conduct, and probably mortally wounded him.

Gen. Taylor broke up his encampment at Walnut Springs near Monterey on the morning of the 8th, and with his staff, and Gen. Wool and staff, returned homeward; when near Marin they met Vanallen of NewYork, bearer of dispatches to Gen. Taylor.

The only important dispatch was a copy of the correspondence between the War Department and Gen. Scott, in which the former instructed the latter to depend for certain supplies upon the resources of the country, as no more would be sent forward with the troops from the United States.

It was impossible to collect contributions from the inhabitants to any extent, or to obtain corn without paying for it. Between Maismoras and Monterey nearly all the ranchos and towns were destroyed.

Lieut. Col. Webb of the 16th regiment, on the 6th October, having received intelligence that a party of guerrillas was encamped near Cerraivo, dispatched Major Worrell with 50 mounted men for their camp, with a guide. The Major and his party made their way through the chapparal and bounced upon the guerrillas' camp before they were discovered. The robbers fied, pursued by our party, the latter dring upon than, killed two and wounded several more. The guerrillas were compelled to shandon about 30 horses and all their equipments, which Norvell's party captured.

Gen. Taylor was received at Cerralvo with a salute,

to shandon about 30 horses and all their equipments, which Norveil's party captured.

Gen. Taylor was received at Cerraivo with a salute, and was waited upon by the officers of the garrison—lie arrived at Mier on the 12th; next Manday he left in the steamer Maj Brown, accompanied by Gen. Wool, arrived at Camargo in the aiternoon, and received a salute of artillery from Capt. Hunt's company, and was visited by Col. Fay and his officers. His regiment being stationed there, on the 15th he returned to Mier. Gen. Taylor left for Matamoros on the steamer Col. Cross, and arrived on the 7th, next morning, and pitched his tents on shore, where he would remain till the 22d, and then leave for Branos to receive the answer to his application for permission to leave.

The health of Matamoros is greatly improved—very little yellow fever.

The health of Matamoros is greatly improved—very little yellow fover.

It is said the Government is to disband the army, and to require the National Guard to perform it services. A decree had been issued ordering the primary elections to be held on the 21st. The second on the 6th of December and the last on the 27th of the same month.

The New-Orleans arrived Sunday from Vera Cruz via Tampico. She left Vera Cruz the 21st, with about 70 passengers, and 150 discharged Quarter-master's men, and reached Tampico the next day, and left

BY GOVERNMENT EXPRESS. PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Felice Citizens of the Secare
and of the House of Representatives of the
States and of the House of Representatives of the
States and of the people comes freeth from their constituents to take counsel together for the common
good. After an existence of near three fourths of
a century as a free and independent republic, the
problem no longer remains to be solved, whether
man is capable of self-government. The success
of our admirable system is a conclusive refutation
of the theories of those in other countries who
maintain that "a favored fow" are born to role,
and that this mass of mankind must be governed by
force. Subject to no arbitrary or hereditary authority, the people are the only sovereigns recognized
by our constitution. Numerous emigrants of every lineage and language, attracted by the civil sudreligious freedom we enjoy, and by our happy condition, annually crowd to our shores, and transfer their heart, not less than their allegiance, to the
country whose dominion belongs alone to the people.

No country has been so much favored, or should
acknowledge with deeper reverence the manifestoors of the Divine protection. An all-wise Creator directed and guarded us in our infant struggle
lor freedom, and has constantly watched over our
surprising progress, until we have become one
of the greatest nations of the carth.

It is a country thus favored, and under a gocreament in which the executive and legislative
branches hold their authority for limited periods,
allke from the people, and where all are responsible to their respective constituencies, that it is
again my duty to communicate with Congress upon the state of the Union, and the present condition
of public affairs.

During the past year the most gratifying proofs
are presented that our country has been bleased

Contact the Living and the periods,
are presented that our country has been bleased

The General in command of the Army and his diplomatic

transmissioner did not reach the
transmissioner did not reac

the two countries, we forebore for years to assert our clear rights by force, and continued to seek re-Cincinnati, Dec. 7, 1847.

The Message of Governor Bebb is very brief and confined mostly to local subjects; the finances are in a flourishing condition; the treasury receipts, from all sources, during the year, amount to \$2,314,075 67; the disbursement, including inserts. pence sent to Mexico was insultingly rejected, the Mexican Government refused even to hear the terms of adjustment which he was authorized to propose; and finally, under wholly unjustifiable pretexts, involved the two countries in war by lavading the territorylofthe State of Texas, striking the first blow and shedding the blood of our citizens on our own soil.

ens on our own soil.

Though the United States were the aggrieved na-Inough the United states were and we were com-pelled in self-defence to repel the invader, and to vindicate the National honor and interest by prose-cuting it with vigor until we could obtain a just and honorable peace.

cuting it with vigor until we could obtain a just and innorable peace.

On learning that hostilities had been commenced by Mexico, I promptly communicated that fact, accompanied with a succinct statement of our other causes of complaint against Mexico, to Congress; and that body, by the act of the thirteenth of May, 1846, declared that "by the act of the republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that government and the lighted States,"—this act declaring ernment and the United States —this act declaring
the war to exist by the act of the republic of
Mexico," and making provision for its prosecution
to a speedy and successful termination," was
passed with great unanimity by Congress, there
being but two negative votes in the Senate, and
but fourteen in the House of Representatives.

at fourteen in the House of Representation of the existence of the war having thus been deared by Congress, it became my duty under the constitution and the laws, to conduct and prosecutive has been performed. And cate it. This duty has been performed. And though at every stage of its progress I have mani-fected a willingness to terminate it by a just peace. Mexico has refused to accede to any terms which ould be accepted by the United States consistently with the National honor and interest. The rapid and brilliant successes of our arms,

The rapid and brilliant successes of our airis, and the vast extent of the enemy's territory which had been overrun and conquered, before the close of the last session of Congress, were fully known to that body. Since that time, the war has been prosecuted with increased energy, and I am gratified to state with a success which commands universal admiration. History presents no parallel of the party substeps victories achieved by any settion. versal admiration. History presents no parallel of so many glorious victories achieved by any sation within so short a period. Our army, regulars and volunteers have covered themselves with imperishable honors. Whenever and wherever our forces have encountered the enemy, though he was in vastly superior numbers and often entrenched in fortilized positions of his own selection, and of great strength, he has been defeated. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon our officers and men, regulars and volunteers, for their gallantry, discipline, indomitable courage and perseverance, all seeking the post of danger, and vicing with each other in deeds of noble daring.

While every patriot's heart must exult, and a just national pride animate every bosom in beholding the

while every patrict is earth mate each man and material material materials and materials are selected as a second materials and materials. The materials are materials and materials and materials and materials and materials and materials. fence of their country's honor and interests. The brave dead met their melancholy fate in a foreign have dead met their metanciony take in a total, and half noble discharging their duty, and with their country's flag waving triamphantly in the faceof the foe. Their patriotic deeds are justly appreciated, and will long be remembered by their grateful countrymen. The parental care of the government they loved and served, should be extended to their resultant familiar.

they loved and served, should be extended to their surviving families.

Shortly after the adjournment of the last session of Congress, the gratifying intelligence was received of the signal victory of Buena Vista, and of the fall of the City of Vera Cruz, and with it the strong Castle of San Juan de Ulua, by which it was defended. Believing that after these and other successes so honorable to our arms and so disastrous to Maxico, the period was propritious to afford her another opportunity, if she thought proper to embrace it, to enter into negotiations for peace, a Commissioner was appointed to proceed to the headquarters of our army with full powers to enter upon negotiations and to conclude a just and honorable Treaty of Peace. He was not directed to make any new overtures of peace, but was the bearer of a despatch from the Secretary of State of the United States to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, in reply to one received frem the latter of the twenty-second of received from the latter of the twenty-second of February, 1847; in which the Mexican govern-ment was informed of his appointment, and of his

ral in command was instructed by the Secretary of War to saspend further active military operations until further orders. Those instructions were given with a view to intermit hostilities, until the treaty thus ratified by Mexico, could be transmitted to Washington, and receive the action of the government of the United States.

The commissioner was also directed, on reaching the army, to deliver to the General in command the dispatch which he bore from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, and on receiving it, the General was instructed by the

receiving it, the General was instructed by the Secretary of War to cause it to be transmitted to the commander of the Mexican forces, with a request that it might be communicated to his government.

The Commissioner did not reach the headquar-

again my duty to communicate with Congress upon the state of the Union, and the present condition of public affairs.

During the past year the most gratifying proofs are presented that our country has been blessed with a wide-spread and universal prosperity. There has been no period since the government was fonaded, when all the industrial pursuits of our people have been more successful, or when laber in all its branches of business has received a fairer or better reward. From our abundance we have been embled to perform the pleasing duty of furnishing food for the starving millions of less fevored countries.

In the enjoyment of the bounties of Providence at home, such as have rarely failen to the lot of an thome to the lot of an thome to the lot of an thome

means to meet such an undertaking. From such a treaty no result could be anticipated, but the same irritating disappointments which have heretolore attended the violations of similar treaty stipulaattended the violations of similar treaty stipula-tions on the part of Mexico. Such a treaty would be but a temporary cessation of hostilities, without the restoration of the friendship and good ander-standing which should characterize the future in-

the restoration of the framania and good standing which should characterize the future intercourse between the two countries.

That Congress contemplated the acquisition of territorial indemnity when that body made provision for the prosecution of the war, is obvious. Congress could not have meant—when, in May, 1846, they appropriated ten millions of dollars, and authorized the President to employ the militia and naval and military forces of the United States, and to accept the services of fifty thousand volunteers, to enable him to prosecute the war; and when, at their last session, and after our army had invaded Mexico, they made additional appropriations and authorized the raising of additional troops for the same purpose—that no indemnity was to be obtained from Mexico at the conclusion of the war; and yet it was certain that if no Mexican territory was acquired, no indemnity covid be obtained. It is farther manifest that Congress contemplated territorial indemnity, from the fact that at their

It is farther manifest that Congress contemplated territorial indemnity, from the fact that at their last Session an act was passed upon the Executive recommendation, appropriating 3,000,000 of dollars with that express object. This appropriation was made the enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace, limits and boundaries with the republic of Mexico, to be used by him in the event that said treaty when signed by the authorized avents of the of Mexico, to be used by him in the event that said treaty when signed by the authorized agents of the governments, and duly ratified by Mexico, shall call for the expenditure of the same, or any part thereof." The object of asking this appropriation was distinctly stated in the several messages on the subject which I communicated to Congress. Similar appropriations made in 1803 and 1806, which were referred to, were intended to be applied in part consideration for the cession of Louisiana and the Floridas.

In like manner it was anticipated that, in settling the terms of a treaty of "limits and boundaries" with Mexico, a cession of territory estimated to be of greater value than the amount of our demands against her might be obtained; and that the prompt payment of this sum—in part consideration for the territory celed—on the conclusion of a treaty, and its ratification on her part, might be an inducement with her to make such a cession of ter-

tresty, and its ratification on her part, might be an inducement with her to make such a cession of territory as would be satisfactory to the United States. And although the failure to conclude such a treaty has rendered it unnecessary to use any part of the three millions of dollars appropriated by that act, and the entire sum remains in the treasury, it is still applicable to that object, should the contingency occur making such application proper.

The doctors of no territory is the doctrine of no

The doctrine of no territory is the doctrine of no indemnity, and its sanction would be a public acknowledgment that our country was wrong and that the war declared by Congress with extraordinary unanimity was unjust and should be aban-doned; an admission unfounded in fact, and de-grading to the national character.

grading to the national character.

The terms of the treaty proposed by the United States were not only just to Mexico, but, considering the character and amount of our claims, the unjustifiable and unprovoked commencement of hostilities by her, the expenses of the war to which we have been subjected, and the success which had attended our arms, were deemed to be of a most

liberal character.

The commissioner of the United States was authorized to agree to the establishment of the Rio Grande as the boundary from its entrance into the Gulf to its intersection with the southern boundary of New-Mexico, in north latitude about thirty-two of New-Mexico, in north latitude about thirty-two degrees, and to obtain a cession to the United States of the provinces of New Mexico and the Californias, and the privilege of the right of way across the isthmus of Tehuantepeo. The boundary of the Rio Grande and the cession to the United States of New Mexico and Upper California, constituted an ultimatum which our commissioner was under no circumstances to yield.

That it might be manifest not only to Mexico, but to all other nations, that the United States were not disposed to take advantage of a feebler power, by insisting upon wresting from her all the other provinces, including many of her principal towns and cities, which we had conquered and held in our

military occupation, but were willing to conclude a treaty in a spirit of libershity, our commissioner was authorized to stipulate for the restoration to Mexico of all cur other conquests.

As the territory to be acquired by the boundary proposed might be estimated to be of greater value than a fair equivalent for our just demands, our commissioner was authorised to stipulate for the payment of such additional pecuniary consideration as was deemed reasonable.

The terms of the Treaty proposed by the Mexican Commissioners were wholly inadmissible.—They negotiated as if Mexico were the victorious and not the vanquished party. They must have known that their ultimatem could never be accepted. It required the United States to dismember Texas, by surrendering to Mexico that part of

As the strictory to be and the be of greater which are provided as a means of concepts Mexico to proposed by the Remands, our commissioner was authorised to stiputate for the payment of such additional permitary consideration as was demonstrated as if Mexico that part of the payment of such additional permitary consideration as was demonstrated as if Mexico where the victorius as was demonstrated as if Mexico where the victorius as was demonstrated as if Mexico where the victorius as and not the vanagathic party. The proper has a such as the payment of th

there can be little doubt that the moment the United States shall relinquish their present occupation of it, and their claim to it as indemnity, an effort would be made by some foreign power to possess it, either by conquest or by purchase. If no foreign government should acquire it in either of these modes, an independent revolutionary government would probably be established by the inhabitants, and such foreigners as may remain in or remove to the country, as soon as it shall be known that the United States have abandoned it. Such a government would be too feeble long to maintain its separate independent existence, and would finally become annexed to, or be a dependent colony of, some more powerful State.

arate independent existence, and would many become annexed to, or be a dependent colony of, some more powerful State.

Should any foreign government attempt to possess it as a colony, or otherwise to incorporate it with itself, the principle avowed by President Monroe in 1824, and reaffirmed in my first annual message, that no foreign Power shall, with our consent, be permitted to plant or establish any new colony or dominion on any part of the North American continent, must be maintained. In maintaintaining this principle, and in resisting its invasion by any foreign Power we might be involved in other wars more expensive and more difficult than that in which are anow engaged.

The provinces of New Mexico and the Californias are contiguous to the territories of the United States, and if brought under the government of our laws, their resources—mineral, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial—would soon be developed.

Upper California is bounded on the north by our Oregon possessions; and if held by the United States, would soon be settled by a hardy, enterprising, and intelligent portion of our population. The Bay of San Francisco, and other harbors along the Californian coast, would afford shelter for our navy, for our numerous whale ships, and other merchant easiels employed in the Pacific Ocean, and would

Caitornian coast, would afford shelter for our numerous whale ships, and other merchant vessels employed in the Pacific Ocean, and would in a short period become the marts of an extensive and profitable commerce with China, and other countries of the East.

These advantages, in which the whole commercial world would participate, would at once be secured to the United States by the cession of this territory; while it is certain that as long as it remains a part of the Mexican dominions, they can be enjoyed neither by Mexico herself nor by any other nation.

New Mexico is a frontier.

presence at the headquarters of our army, and that he was invested with full powers to conclude a definitive treaty of peace, whenever the Mexican growing a spirit of liberality, our commissioner treaty in a spirit of liberality, our commissioner treaty of peace, whenever the Mexican growing is a spirit of liberality our commissioner treaty in a spirit of liberality, our commissioner treaty of peace, whenever the Mexican growing is a definitive treaty of peace, whenever the Mexican growing is a spirit of liberality our commissioner treaty in a spirit of liberality, our commissioner treaty in a spirit of liberality our commissioner was authorized to stipulate for the restoration to Mexican provinces which have been reduced to our military and unal commissioner was authorized to supplies the fluid spirit of proposed the spirit of liberality and unal liberal provinces which have been reduced to our military and unal commissioner treaty in a spirit of liberality our commissioner treaty in a spirit of liberality our commissioner was authorized to situate the proposed by day. As the territory to be accurate the possession by coaquest. These other Mexican provinces which was authority shich is conferred upon a conqueror by the la

New Mexico is a frontier province, and has never been of any considerable value to Mexico. From its locality, it is naturally connected with our western settlements. The territorial limits of the State of Texas, too, as defined by her laws, before her admission into our Union, embrace all that portion of New Mexico lying east of the Rio Grande, while Mexico atill claims to hold this territory as part of her dominions. The adjustment of this question of boundary is important.

There is another consideration which induced the belief that the Mexican government might even dealire to place this province under the protection of the government of the United States. Numerous bands of fierce and warlike savages wander over it, and upon its borders. Mexico has been and must continue to be too feeble to restrain them from committing depredations, rotherles, and murders, not only upon the inhabitants of Mexico.

It would be a blessing to all these northern States to have their clithens protected against them by the power of the littled States. Such may be a slone, the revolution which displaced him from power was tell on foot by Granden him send his government, a copy of which is herewith communicated. "For this cause allow, the revolution which displaced him from power was tell on foot" by General Paredes. Such may be a slone, the revolution which displaced him from power was tell on foot" by General Paredes. Such may be a slone, the revolution which displaced him from power was tell on foot by Granden and the pared advanced from which such a peace could be obtained. While our armies have advanced from which our armies have advanced refreshed the United States Numerous bounds of fixed with the fixed of fixed drives been and must continuing depolation of the fixed fixed the fixed fixed the fixed fixed the fixed fixed fixed the fixed f

and preservation of Mexico in protracting the war, must in finance the irran of peace with it may be desired it may be desired it may be desired in the part of the protection to make the first interest to the first and protection to the control of the energy accuracy, including a control of the energy accuracy and the energy accuracy accuracy accuracy and the energy accuracy acc

the purpose, make a sudden seasalt upon some of our prices and datast from any other as to prevent the possibility of thinky success or reinforcement to the desired of the process of the process exceptions of the control of the process of the pro